

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

December 15, 1952

To the

Officer in Charge of the American Mission,

Tokyo.

The Secretary of State informs the Embassy that the Department, in collaboration with other Washington agencies having a major interest in Foreign Service economic reporting, has made a careful evaluation of the economic reporting received from Japan during the period April 1 through September 30, 1952. The review took into consideration voluntary reporting as well as reporting submitted in compliance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Economic Reporting Program. To round out the study, reporting performance in compliance with spot requests for reports dated from January 1 through July 31, 1952 was also surveyed. The results of this review are presented below in order to provide constructive criticism which may be helpful in increasing the value of economic reporting to Washington agencies as well as to point out reporting which has satisfactorily fulfilled end-user requirements.

SUMMARY

While reporting in many categories maintained a high standard, some weaknesses were noted in certain fields. Labor reports, in a number of instances, might have been improved by greater stress upon the socio-political implications inherent in labor developments in Japan. Financial reports for the most part were commendable for their analytical content; however, coverage was not as complete as might be desired. Reporting on shipbuilding and merchant shipping was scanty and limited almost exclusively to random notes submitted without comment; very little substantive, analytical reporting in this field was received. Requirements of the CERP for mineral reports were not met and little voluntary reporting was submitted. Fisheries reporting, although very voluminous, consisted for the most part of dispatches forwarding excerpts from publications which gave fragmentary coverage of relatively unimportant events. The sparse reporting in the important fields of shipbuilding, merchant shipping and minerals, coupled with the undue emphasis on routine fisheries reporting, lessened the effectiveness of the economic reporting performance as a whole. It is, of course, recognized that the changeover from SCAP to the Embassy and the different nature of economic activities resulting from the termination of the occupation undoubtedly affected the Embassy's reporting performance.

General economic reports and reports on trade and agricultural matters were of superior quality. Reports on these subjects provided excellent coverage of the respective fields involved and presented a clear picture of events and developments. The Embassy appears to have excellent working relationships with the Japanese Government and with the other diplomatic missions accredited to Japan, as evidenced by the many reports which presented the attitudes and reactions of Government officials and, where pertinent, of officials of other countries, to various developments and issues.

The Embassy is commended for the high incidence of reports which drew conclusions and offered recommendations. This practice is encouraged, as Washington end-users find such information to be of considerable help in making decisions and formulating policies. The opinions of on-the-spot observers are most valuable.

Of incalculable value, according to end-users, were the activities of Embassy personnel in connection with representation to and conferences with various Japanese Government and industrial officials on various aspects of the economy such as Japanese infringement of industrial property rights, institution of allocation and end-use controls over strategic and short supply commodities and obstacles in international trade.

Although compliance with the due dates of the CERP schedule and compliance with spot requests left something to be desired (63 percent of the CERP requirements and 69 percent of the "spot" requests" were met), the volume of voluntary

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reports submitted was impressive and in all but the few instances noted below provided very good coverage of the various phases of the Japanese economy.

Deficiencies in compliance with the CERP were spread rather evenly throughout the various subject categories, except in the General Economic and Transportation fields where compliance was 100 percent. Of the reports not submitted, 12 were of priority 2 rating, 16 of priority 3, 11 of priority 4, and 4 of priority 5. It is appreciated that the majority of the requirements not fulfilled called for statistical data which could not be obtained from the Japanese statistical office.

A list of reports due during the period under review in compliance with the terms of the CERP but not received will be found in enclosure No. 1. Enclosure No. 2 contains a list of "single-time" requests which have not been received, according to Washington records.

Compliance with the requirements of the Department's unnumbered instruction of July 25, 1952, concerning publications to be transmitted in connection with the economic reporting program, is not being covered at this time due to the relatively short time the instruction has been in effect.

GENERAL ECONOMIC

Twenty-nine repetitive general economic reports were due during the period under review (26 Weekly Economic Notes, item C-1; 2 quarterly Economic and Financial Reviews, item C-2; one annual report on Gross National Product and National Income, Item B-1). The annual report on Gross National Product and National Income, which was due in July, was received in October and was not considered in this evaluation study. All other required general economic reports were received.

The Embassy used the series of "Weekly Economic Notes" to good advantage for submitting items of economic interest and significance. The reports were well written, covered a wide range of topics, and evidenced discrimination in the selection of data. In nearly all cases more important items were supported by informative analyses, and where warranted, brief background data. An excellent job was done in interrelating the various economic, political and social facets of the developments reported. There were few "weaknesses" in this series of reports. In some instances amplification would have been useful. For example, Item No. 3 of despatch No. 1431 of April 17, regarding "Spring Recession" would have been improved by bringing in the opinion of other business groups or expressing the views of the Embassy. Item No. 1 of despatch No. 1453 of April 24, concerning the French-Japanese Trade Plan, is another example where the Embassy's views or amplifying comments might have been helpful. It is realized, of course, that many news items are of such a nature as to be self-explanatory and that in such instances no comments are required.

It has been noted that considerable care was taken to separate classified material from unclassified data. There are some instances, however, where material was classified which might have been left unclassified. For example, Item 1 of despatch No. 1431 of April 17 is, in substance a quotation from a news editorial which would not appear to warrant classification. Item No. 12 of despatch No. 1431 of September 18, is another instance where security classification would appear to be unnecessary. In all instances, care should be taken to avoid over-classification.

The two quarterly Economic and Financial Reviews submitted covered the first and second quarters of 1952. They were polished, sophisticated presentations which displayed an excellent knowledge of the economy of Japan and provided unusually good coverage of the economic situation which prevailed during the period as well as able discussions of future prospects of the economy.

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It has been noted that the reviews contained only unclassified information. The Department does not contemplate that they will always be wholly unclassified as it is recognized that to be sufficiently broad in scope to enable the Embassy to present interpretations, make recommendations, and to give full analytical treatment to developments, it will usually be necessary to include classified material.

The monthly economic reviews, which are being submitted voluntarily by the Embassy and the Consulate General at Kobe, are well prepared documents and have been found useful in Washington. In developing the reporting program for Japan the Department omitted a monthly requirement to avoid over-burdening the Embassy with an additional report which would tend to duplicate material reported in the weekly and quarterly reports. The Department is presently reviewing for all major posts the relationship between the economic section of the Joint Weeka and other general economic reports such as the weekly economic notes and the monthly report. As reporting programs are revised, the intended function of each of these reports and whether they should be prepared on a required basis will be more specifically treated. Meanwhile, the Department has no objection to the continuance of the Embassy's monthly report on a voluntary basis if it does not largely duplicate what is otherwise being reported weekly and can be done without interference with other required reporting.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET BLOC

Twelve monthly reports (Item B-13a and b) and two quarterly reports (Item C-4) were due during the period under review. The Department's records do not indicate the receipt of nine of the monthly reports nor the receipt of either of the quarterly re-

Item A-1 of the CERP was met with the exception of the section "Impact upon Japanese living standards". Aside from this omission, despatch No. 372 dated August 10, 1952 very ably covered the subject. The analysis of the Government and businessmen's attitudes towards relaxation of trade controls and the Embassy's assessment of the economic cost of maintaining controls were commendable efforts which provided the background necessary for making policy decisions. The detailed coverage given to Japan's efforts to render technical assistance and participate in the economic development programs of Southeast Asia, with cost analyses of selective iron and steel products, revealed the effects of trade restrictions on production costs and contained helpful comments and reactions of Japanese government officials and businessmen.

Despatch No. 44 of July 9, 1952, "Trade with the Soviet Bloc" was useful in supplementing data contained in Japanese Government publications. The coverage of significant developments and the helpful interpretative commentary and analysis of sources were highlights of the reports.

The Embassy's telegraphic replies to "spot requests" for information were suitably concise, reflected an awareness of the problems involved, and offered studied recommendations for courses of action open to the United States.

Other telegrams and despatches submitted on a voluntary basis covering press comments, attitudes of businessmen and associations, views of government officials, as well as the negotiations surrounding the invitation for Japan to associate itself with the work of the CG/COCOM in Paris, were timely and informative and furnished excellent coverage. Voluntary reports on export controls succeeded in keeping Washington well informed on major changes or proposed changes in export control. The Embassy appears to have kept a close watch on violations of Japanese export controls and on the whole subject of controls in general. The Consulate General at Kobe also appears to have made significant contributions to coverage of this field.

REQUIREMENTS

Requirements reports were prepared in strict accordance with reporting instructions, but the element of timeliness was often lacking. This is important,

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since timely data are necessary to determine whether or not the allocations that have been established for Japan are sufficiently large to serve the best interests of both countries or small enough to conserve available short supply items or to insure against pressures for transhipment to Communist areas.

End-use checks, although prepared principally for use in connection with problems of export supply, included information which was useful in determining quarterly allocations for Japan.

FINANCE

The bulk of the requirements in this field was for repetitive statistical data, a great deal of which could be covered by published material. Twenty-seven reports were required by the CERP during the period under review, of which 16 were received. It is appreciated that much of the statistical data required by the 11 items which were not covered specifically were contained in miscellaneous Japanese Government publications submitted by the Embassy.

The principal substantive analytic reports on financial matters were, the "Quarterly Economic and Financial Review" (Item C-2) and the operations of the "Holding Companies Liquidation Commission" (Item A-8). The latter report, due on August 1, was not received.

The numerous voluntary reports submitted covered a wide range of topics, including such matters as: payments agreements between Japan and other countries; Government plans to encourage sterling loans to Japanese importers; legislative happenings, such as the "Long-Term Credit Bank Law" and the amendment to the "Foreign Investment Law"; speeches by the Minister of Finance; settlement of GARIO obligations; "Post Treaty Inflationary Pressures"; and the series on foreign investment in Japan. Many of these were excellently prepared documents and were complete with interpretative analyses and contained recommendations. For example, despatch No. 97 of May 21, concerning the "Settlement of the GARIO Obligations" was exceptional for the helpful background data supplied, the comparisons made with the German settlement and the recommendations advanced for consideration of the United States Government regarding the settlement of the obligations. Also, despatch No. 191 of June 6, on the "Post-treaty Inflationary Pressure" was a timely voluntary analytical report supplying useful commentary on anticipated trends. The series of well done reports on foreign investment in Japan (despatches 468, 469, and 470, all of September 5, 1952), by presenting the views of Japanese and United States business in Japan, represented a new approach to this subject. The published summaries of financial conditions in Japan also have provided Washington end-users with background material which was useful in making analytical studies and in keeping United States traders informed.

Notwithstanding the fine quality of the reports noted above, coverage of the financial field might have been extended, since a few rather important developments were overlooked. For example, it was learned (from other sources) that in late August or early September the Japanese Government sold foreign exchange valued at \$50 Million to the Bank of Japan. Although this appears to be an important departure from past policy and well worthy of detailed comment the Embassy failed to report the transaction. An example of undercoverage of an incident was the brief mention in a rather recent telegram of the fact that the ban on the Japanese Trust Fund Bureau's underwriting of financial debentures has been lifted and that the Bank of Japan is now underwriting food certificates. It would appear that these developments deserved more detailed consideration.

In several instances a too-great time lag was noted between the occurrence of an event and the time it was reported. For example, despatch No. 325 of August 13, referred to the fact that changes in the Export Bank Law were passed by the Diet on April 1, 1952. These changes do not appear to have been reported previously. Despatch No. 1357 of April 3, reported the "Merger of Reconversion Finance Bank with Japanese Development Bank", the merger having occurred on

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January 15. Also, the reports on Japan's foreign exchange budgets and MITI's import notices have, on occasion, arrived too late to be of maximum value.

TRADE

Twenty statistical reports were due during the period under review of which one-half were received. However, it is appreciated that the Embassy made a real effort to obtain the required data and that the deficiencies arose from the difficulty of obtaining data from the Japanese Government.

The very thorough coverage given to trade matters, both from the standpoint of quantity and quality, was impressive. The reports submitted were, for the most part, detailed, analytical discussions of the various trade agreements, regulations, trade problems, et cetera. They reflected the expenditure of considerable effort to supply pertinent background data and analyses of underlying causes and effects as well as helpful recommendations.

An extremely important feature of the trade reporting was the conveyance of the thoughts and attitudes of Japanese Government officials and of other foreign representatives accredited to Japan. A wealth of information, not otherwise available, was gained from these sources.

Another commendable feature of reporting in this field was the good contemporaneity and timeliness of information furnished, as exemplified by the series of despatches on the status of "Japanese Trade Agreement Negotiations" and the series on the "Japanese Area Trade Problems".

LABOR

(It is recognized that contact and non-reporting activities consumed considerable time and effort, which may account for some of the deficiencies noted below).

Neither of the Quarterly reports due during the period under review was submitted. Some reporting was received on matters indicated in the "alert list" under items D-8 and D-17. This included rather thorough coverage of the consolidation of the Japanese Ministries of Labor and Social Welfare and of the activities of Japanese unions in international organizations.

Voluntary reports, while quite numerous, were for the most part factual presentations of unrelated events and circumstances. On occasion analytical commentary was included but in most instances was omitted. It would appear that labor reporting would benefit by greater emphasis on analysis of trends and developments, including political.

In reviewing the "spot requests" for labor reports it was noted that one called for information on the strike at Kure by 11,000 Japanese employees of the British Command Forces. While the request was competently answered it would appear that a specific request for information should not have been necessary as an Embassy officer was in Kure during the period of the strike, thus being in a position to give coverage of the event on a voluntary basis.

AGRICULTURE

Of the 25 Agriculture reports due during the period under review the Department's records indicate that 6 reports were not submitted.

From the point of view of subject coverage reporting leaves little to be desired. All significant developments appear to have been reported. The reports on various legislative happenings of interest, budgetary allocations, control and decontrol measures, farm conditions, effects of the Occupation, and the discussion of possible Japanese participation in Point IV, were presented in a lucid, readable

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style. The analyses of these various events and situations evidenced a keen insight into the economic, political and social issues involved. An excellent example of this high level type of reporting is despatch No. 164 of June 3, 1952, "The Occupation and Japanese Agriculture (October 1945-April 1952)". The report ably summarized the situation, supplied background material essential in delineating conditions prevailing at the beginning of the period being covered, and clearly presented the problems which faced SCAP in attempting to rehabilitate the industry. Efforts and aims were well described and results were indicated. The land reform movements, discussed in detail, with a statement of the political and economic effects served to complete the picture.

It was noted that reports presented the attitudes and reactions of Japanese Government officials to various issues and events, a practice which is encouraged.

FISHING AND WHALING

Statistical data in this field, reported in despatch No. 147 of July 23, 1952, and in the monthly reports on Japanese fisheries transmitted by despatch No. 392 of August 22, amply met requirements. However, aside from the rather complete reports of the tuna industry very little analytical reporting was received. The extensive coverage afforded press items appeared to be excessive. More selectivity in the choice of these items and concentration on analytic type of reporting on the more important issues, such as whaling, the effects of military restrictions on fishing activities, etc., undoubtedly would effect an improvement in this field.

MINERALS

The semi-annual minerals report, due in September, (Item C-8) and the two quarterly statistical reports on coal and coke (Item B-45) were not received. Also, aside from replies to "spot requests" for information on the "Japanese Salt Mission to Southeast Asia" and on Japanese policy regarding the use of nickel, tungsten, cobalt, etc. reporting in the minerals field was scant. Wider coverage should include alert list items, such as major developments affecting the minerals industries, government laws and policies, mineral raw material supply, and foreign activities in joint mineral enterprises. Although rather detailed statistical data on coal were contained in various publications, no information was received on the very important aspects of supply difficulties and the efforts of the Japanese to solve this problem.

Despatch No. 382 of August 20, 1952, in response to the Department's request for information regarding the "Japanese Salt Mission to Southeast Asia", was a very complete and thorough report; however, it is believed that the subject was of sufficient importance to have warranted coverage on a voluntary basis.

PETROLEUM

Statistical data requirements were well covered, with the exception of aviation gasoline, by the submission of the two quarterly reports due during the period under review. While these reports covered statistics for the third and fourth quarter of 1951, it is appreciated that the tardiness of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in issuing the statistics accounts for the lack of more current data.

Other reports on petroleum matters, including coverage of the "Impact of the Iranian Oil Dispute on Japan's Petroleum Supply" and the "Proposed purchase of Iranian Oil by Japan", were timely, briefly stated, comprehensive documents which adequately covered the situation.

In brief, the reporting coverage of petroleum matters was complete and of high quality. Where necessary analytical commentary ably supplemented factual

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data, a noteworthy example being despatch No. 2319 of April 28 concerning the Shell Oil Company's proposal to refine additional crude oil in Japan. The effect of this action was well analyzed and forecasts were made as to the results. The excellent analytic material furnished in telegram No. 423 of June 9, 1952, commenting on the Department's memorandum of a discussion between Hemendinger and the Tidewater Association Oil Company regarding Tidewater's proposal to sell interests in certain Japanese refineries, is another example of the type of reporting which is most helpful to Washington end-users.

INDUSTRY - GENERAL

Coverage in general was very good. The principal reports due during the period, which were not received, were the Industries Report, Item C-11 (priority 5) and two quarterly electronics and electrotechnical equipment statistical reports, Item B-49. The Embassy's attention is invited to the fact that these latter reports bear priority 2 ratings.

Replies to "spot requests" were entirely adequate and in some instances were commendable for scope of coverage and analytical content. Despatch No. 177 of June 4, 1952 is an outstanding example of this type of report. Its excellent presentation and extensive coverage of the Rationalization Plan of the Japanese Iron and Steel Industry, the point-by-point analysis of Japan's needs, and the advancement of reasons why this program merited priority assistance combined to make this report of maximum usefulness. Reporting of the latter point provided the information necessary to present the cases for priority assistance required in the procurement of equipment for the Japanese iron and steel industry to the Foreign Facilities Committee for favorable consideration.

Numerous well written voluntary reports provided extensive coverage. Of particular note was the background data and analytical commentary regarding Japanese participation in the construction of steel plants in India, including the discussion and analysis of political implications and potential repercussions.

The basic report on Japan's electric power industry (Item A-5), submitted by despatch No. 1426 of April 16, 1952, was well done and timely, in view of the impending Japanese requests for loans in this field. It is evident that considerable time and effort were expended in its preparation and it represented an excellent presentation of a very complex problem; however, the report would not have suffered from omission of the rather detailed discussion in the text of information which was readily apparent in tabulated form in the enclosure. Also, the usefulness of this report was somewhat impaired by what appeared to have been over-classification.

Despatch No. 513 of September 12, 1952, provided a detailed and comprehensive account of the depression and subsequent stabilization in the rubber products industry.

Because of the growing importance to the western world of Japan's potential for producing rearmament material, the Embassy should follow closely and report on developments and problems affecting Japan's munition and aircraft industries. Also, there is considerable need for statistical data on Japan's industrial capacity and output. Any information which may become available on these items would be welcomed.

MERCHANT SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

Publications submitted satisfied the requirements of the quarterly statistical reports, Item B-70 of the CERP.

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A limited amount of reporting in response to "spot requests" and data submitted on a voluntary basis supplied some useful information. The Embassy's despatch No. 297 of August 11, 1952 "Shipping Agreement of Japan and the Chinese Nationalist Governments" provided only the barest details; amplification would have been helpful. Other voluntary reports supplied random notes on shipping news and press comments on the shipbuilding program and other items which were of interest. On the whole reporting was sketchy and furnished little analysis of developments, aside from the excellent comprehensive report on merchant shipping and shipbuilding which was prepared by the Kobe Branch of USPOLAD under date of February 29, 1952.

CIVIL AVIATION

Replies to "spot requests" for information in this category were entirely adequate, conclusions were well drawn, and helpful recommendations were made. Voluntary reporting in this field afforded adequate coverage and apparently took into consideration all significant developments, including governmental legislation such as the Civil Aeronautics Bill, Air Transport Agreements, Reorganization of the Civil Aeronautics Agency and numerous other pertinent events of interest. Reports were praiseworthy for their concise presentations and selectivity of subject matter. Despatch No. 275 of August 7 and No. 228 of August 1, 1952, are excellent examples of the fine reporting submitted in this field. The first mentioned report was noteworthy for the recommendations to Washington concerning certain provisions of the "US-Japanese Air Transport Agreement", and the second report contained an able analysis of the far applications for the trans-Pacific passenger air route.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

In response to a request from the Embassy dated April 30, 1952, a complete review of pending trade list requests was made and on May 27 a schedule for preparation of lists, based on demand, was forwarded to the Embassy. Since that date, two lists have been submitted. Both of these lists as well as all others prepared in the Embassy have been excellent. They conformed with instructions and included data considered essential to both Government and business for their respective purposes. Only five complete country lists have been submitted in 1952 although a large number of partial "Selective Lists" were prepared in response to direct requests from United States firms. While the preparation of partial lists, in instances where complete lists have not been submitted, is in accordance with the procedures for handling direct inquiries, the necessity for preparing such lists normally would be obviated if complete lists were available in Washington.

Direct trade inquiries were promptly replied to and answered in accordance with instructions under the present procedure for handling such inquiries.

World Trade Directory reports received during the period under review were uniformly complete in required detail. Excellent comments were included concerning the highlights in the firms' history, together with informative statements regarding the firms' trading experiences. In cases of manufacturers, comments were included concerning plant layout, monthly production capacity, etc., all of which is desirable and appreciated information. Banking coverage included several sources and information provided was well developed. Compliance with requests was usually satisfactory; however, several requests have been pending since April.

Trade opportunity reporting was not particularly active, only eight trade opportunities having been submitted during the period under review. However, it is considered that those submitted were satisfactorily prepared in accordance with the requirements for such reporting.

The Embassy made good use of the consular invitations; special missions, notably a group comprising members of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry and representatives of Kawasaki City, Japan, who visited the United States to

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study over-all broad aspects of U.S.-Japanese trade, were made the subject of detailed reports which enabled advance arrangements and appointments to be made for the visitors with both government and industry groups.

While the quality of trade opportunity reporting was good, it was not as voluminous as might have been expected. One hundred six letters from Tokyo firms wishing to establish new trade connections in the United States were transmitted to the Embassy for action. It seems unlikely that none of these inquiries were suitable for development into trade opportunities.

A fair volume of trade complaints was received. In cases against United States firms, the Embassy always submitted sufficient documentation, survey reports, and other pertinent material. In a few cases against Japanese firms reports were quite late in submission.

OTHER REPORTING

Spot requests for information on miscellaneous items were relatively few during the period under review. Requests were given prompt attention and replies were succinct yet adequately comprehensive. Voluntary reports on miscellaneous economic affairs such as economic cooperation between Japan and Southeast Asia, report of the "Replacement of the Economic Stabilization Board by the Economic Counsel Board", reorganization of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, furnished useful information. The latter two reports were particularly effective in briefly describing the new organizations, and in outlining significant changes.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENT

It was noted that a considerable number of reports were not properly referenced, particularly in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, and civil aviation. The Embassy is requested to exercise care in referencing reports to the CERP or other eliciting instructions in order that the Department's procedures involved in checking compliance with instructions and in distributing reports may be facilitated.

It was noted, also, that the Consulates General and Consulates are referencing reports in accordance with the provisions of outdated reporting instructions. For example, the series of reports on cotton prepared by the Consulate General in Kobe referenced outmoded codes 4OE488, 4OT485, et cetera. Also, the quarterly tea and silk reports from the Consulate General in Yokohama bore codes 00Q49 and 4Q0750 respectively. The Embassy is requested to take appropriate steps to advise the offices under its supervision of the requirements of the CERP and of the provisions of the General Instructions Pertaining to Foreign Service Comprehensive Economic Reporting Programs, revised August 1, 1952.

The Embassy's discriminate use of telegrams and concise wordage employed was noted. Continued good efforts in this direction are urged in the interest of keeping the burden on the Department's overloaded telegraphic facilities to a minimum.

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A/REP:JBrennan:jrb

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ENCLOSURE NO. 1

CERP REPORTS NOT RECEIVED
(as of Dec. 15, 1952)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date Due</u>	<u>Priority</u>
A-8	Holding Companies Liquidation Commission	8/1	5
B-26	General Crop Conditions	4/20	3
B-35b	Livestock, Meat, Dairy Products, Poultry and Eggs	9/1	5
B-33	Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	4/1	4
B-32a	Pulse Crops	4/10	4
B-37	Rapeseed, Flaxseed, Soybeans, Sesame, Cotton-seed and Lard	4/20	4
B-30	Sugar	4/1	5
B-8	Total transactions and balances due under clearing and payments agreements.	April, July	4
B-9a	Central government fiscal operations - by major segments of actual receipts and expenditures.	7/15	3
B-9a(1)	Central government fiscal operations - by major segments of actual receipts and expenditures with borrowing, debt repayment, and government cash balances shown separately.	4/15, 7/15	4
B-3a	Gold and foreign exchange holdings of: Foreign Exchange Control Board; Bank of Japan; and commercial banks.	5/20	3
B-3b	Total amount of gold and exchange bought and sold, excluding interbank transactions.	April, May, June, August, Sept.	3
B-13a	Trade with the Soviet Bloc - Total value of imports and exports by country of origin and destination, respectively.	April, May June, July	2
B-13b	Trade with the Soviet Bloc - Commodity detail, quantity and value, by country of origin and destination, respectively.	April, May June, July	2
B-14a	Total Trade - Total value of exports and imports by country of origin and destination, respectively.	April, May	3
C-4	Economic Relations with the Soviet Bloc	4/30, 7/15	2
C-10	Restrictive Business Practices	7/15	4
B-42	Lumber	7/15	4
B-49	Electronics and electrotechnical equipment	6/15, 8/15	2
C-11	Industries Report	8/15	5
C-5	Labor Report	5/15, 8/15	3
B-45	Coal and Coke	5/15, 8/15	3
C-8	Minerals Industries	Sept.	4

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ENCLOSURE NO. 2

SINGLE TIME REQUESTS NOT ANSWERED
(as of December 15, 1952)

Instr. of 1/21/52 "Gold & Foreign Reserve Requirements of Central Banks"
Comm Ltr of 1/24/52
A-513 of 1/28/52

Circ A of 2/2/52
A-537 of 2/9/52
A-669 of 2/16/52
T-2338; of 2/28/52
Comm Ltr of 3/10/52
Comm Ltr of 3/13/52
A-694 of 3/28/52
T-2671 of 4/7/52
A-667 of 4/8/52
A-671 of 4/9/52
Instr. of 4/23/52
A-2 of 4/28/52
Instr. of 4/28/52
Instr. of 5/9/52
Comm Ltr of 5/16/52
Instr. #7 of 5/22/52
Comm Ltr of 5/28/52

A-246 of 6/3/52
A-80 of 6/4/52
Comm Ltr of 6/10/52

Comm Ltr of 6/16/52
Comm Ltr of 7/15/52
T-227 of 7/22/52
A-46 of 7/22/52

Trade List - Glass and Glassware
HIDES - Ascertain whether certain Jap firms placed orders for
hides with Schmerer & certain other American companies
Investigate culpability of SHIRO, & WOO in PHARMACEUTICALS
Export License - The Air Carrier Service Corporation
Radio Corporation of America on Orthicon tubes
End-use investigation on wolfram shipped by David Gaimbra, Ltd.
PATENT on Sewing Machines
TANTALUM ORE (priority 4)
Japanese ship DAIEI MARU, investigation of
Exchange Iran OIL for TANKERS to be built JAP for Iran Govt
Investigate firm Asahi Gas Mantle Co. Ltd.
End-use check - Raytheon Mfg. Co. Inc. (Priority 3)
Trade Practices in the Antibiotic Drug Industry
End-use check - Air Carrier Service Corp. (Priority 3)
End-use check - Robert T. Stevens & Co. (Priority 3)
Info regarding TELEVISION situation in Japan
End-use check - Heidner & Co.; Niedermeyer-Martin Co.
(Priority 3)
SCRAP IRON (Priority 3)
Possibility of including a provision to cancel taxes, etc.
Info on wages paid by Jap Wool Combing establishments
(Priority 3)
SHIPPING - Wage costs - Japanese flag vessels
Trade List - Aircraft & Aeronautical Sup. & Equip. (Priority 5)
MICRONESIAN METALS INC: Non-Ferrous scrap (Priority 3)
China Export Corp: All available info (Priority 3)

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SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

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| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARATION OF REPLY | <input type="checkbox"/> DISPATCH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CONCORRENCE | <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION | <input type="checkbox"/> FILE |

REMARKS:

Approved For Release 2003/07/31 : CIA-RDP80R01731R003500070003-8

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6 January 1953

Mr. Reber,

Submitted herewith, per our conversation of this morning, are IAC and non-IAC comments on Foreign Service reporting from Japan for the period April 1 through Sept. 3, 1952. This is the only evaluation report that has actually been completed and directed back to a reporting post. Several are in the mill but have not yet been completed.

For your info, this program was instituted about mid-November 1952.

Attachment for reten~~tion~~.

Dick P.
Wiley

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